5-2

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,621	11/01/2001	Lawrence A. Denenberg	23484-018	5081

7590 08/17/2004

Thomas M. Sullivan, Esq.
Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris,
Glovsky and Popeo, P.C.
One Financial Center
Boston, MA 02111

EXAMINER	
ALBERTALLI, BRIAN LOUIS	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2655	

DATE MAILED: 08/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/029,621	DENENBERG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brian L Albertalli	2655	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) 29,31,35 is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 November 2001 is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/7/02.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is longer than 150 words. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

a) On page 6, line 23, "telephony interface 54" should be –telephony interface 44--.

b) On page 9, line 15, "72" should be –74--.

c) On page 13, line 7, "68" should be –128--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference character(s) mentioned in the description: Fig. 2, Analog to digital converter 40, Audio in 42, Digital to analog converter 36, Audio out 38, Telephony interface 44, and Telephony line 52. Corrected drawing sheets are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 29, 31, and 35 are objected to because of the following informalities:

a) In claim 29, line 15, "proved" should be –provided--.

b) In claim 31, line 7, "provide" should be –providing--; in line 8, "obtain" should be –obtaining--; and in line 16, "proved" should be –providing--.

c) In claim 35, line 7, "provide" should be –providing--; and in line 8, "obtain" should be –obtaining--.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Silva et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0054090).

Silva et al. discloses a method comprising:

Presenting the voice application (web view) to the user (Fig. 9, step 901, page 8 paragraph 67, lines 3-4);

Allowing the user to access the voice application and provide input to the voice application (step 903, recorder applet records each of the user's navigation actions to a final page, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Creating, upon a user request, a bookmark (smart bookmark) to a location in the voice application (step 906, when the user reaches a final step, the web view is saved, the web view contains the smart bookmark pointing to the desired page, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 10-12 and page 9, first column, lines 22-23); and

Providing the user with access to the bookmark (smart bookmark) in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (Fig. 10, step 1003, the user is read back all the available web views, which contain smart bookmarks pointing to a desired page, page 9, paragraph 68, lines 6-10).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-22 and 24-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Silva et al., in view of Bryan et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0146015).

6. In regard to claim 2 and 24, Silva et al. discloses saving a pointer to the voice application (Fig. 9, step 906, web view specification is saved, which includes a pointer

to the web view that will be transcoded to a VoiceXML dialog, in the extraction specification (Fig. 2, 202) section of the web view, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 10-12, and page 9, first column, lines 22-23); and

Saving a representation of the input by the user to the voice application up to the bookmarked location in the voice application (Fig. 9, step 903, the user's navigation actions are saved, page 9, first column, lines 6-11).

Silva et al. does not disclose that the input of the user is vocal input.

Bryan et al. discloses a method that saves a bookmark (audio macro) to a data source by accepting vocal input (user speech) from a user (page 5, paragraph 64, lines 12-13, and paragraph 69).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to accept vocal input from a user to set a bookmark, as disclosed by Bryan et al., in order to allow the user to set bookmarks, in addition to accessing a voice application, entirely through a phone interface, thereby eliminating the need for a secondary device, such as a computer.

7. In regard to claim 3 and 25, Silva et al. discloses using a pointer to access the voice application (Fig. 10, step 1005, web view specification is retrieved, which includes a pointer (Fig. 2, 203) to the desired page that will be transcoded to a VoiceXML dialog, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 10-12, and page 9, paragraph 68, lines 12-16); and

Replaying the representation of the interaction to progress through the voice application substantially up to the bookmarked location (step 1006, navigation steps are replayed, page 9, paragraph 68, lines 22-26)

Referring to claim 25, Silva et al. additionally discloses providing the user with access to the bookmark (web view) in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (Fig. 10, step 1003, the user is read back all the available web views, page 9, paragraph 68, lines 6-10).

8. In regard to claim 4, Silva et al. discloses the voice application includes VoiceXML code (page 9, paragraph 68, lines 1-2).

9. In regard to claim 5 and 26, Silva et al. discloses that creating a bookmark comprises saving a modified representation of the page of the voice application (Fig. 9, step 906, web view is a clipped representation of a website, page 9, first column, lines 6-8 and lines 22-23).

10. In regard to claim 6 and 27, Silva et al. discloses that providing the user with the bookmark location comprises executing the modified representation of the voice application (Fig. 10, step 1006, retrieved web view specification is executed, page 9, paragraph 68, lines 22-26).

11. In regard to claim 7, Silva et al. discloses the voice application includes VoiceXML code (page 9, paragraph 68, lines 1-2).

12. In regard to claim 8, Silva et al. discloses the modified representation of the voice application includes VoiceXML code (page 9, paragraph 68, lines 1-2).

13. In regard to claim 10, Silva et al. discloses:

A server (voice gateway 109 and computer 103) coupled to the computer network (Fig. 1, world wide web 102) wherein the server has a processor programmed to:

Allow a user to access a voice application and provide input to the voice application (step 903, recorder applet records each of the user's navigation actions to a final page, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Create, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application (step 906, when the user reaches a final step, the web view is saved, page 9, first column, lines 22-23); and

Provide the user with access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (Fig. 10, step 1003, the user is read back all the available web views page 9, paragraph 68, lines 6-10).

Silva et al. does not disclose that the voice gateway can be used to create bookmarks (web views) as well as access the bookmarks (web views are created on the computer 103 and accessed through the voice gateway 109).

Bryan et al. discloses a method that saves a bookmark (audio macro) to a data source by accepting vocal input (user speech) from a user (page 5, paragraph 64, lines 12-13, and paragraph 69).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to accept vocal input from a user to set a bookmark, as disclosed by Bryan et al., in order to allow the user to set bookmarks, in addition to accessing a voice application, entirely through a phone interface, thereby eliminating the need for a secondary device, such as a computer.

In regard to claim 11, Silva et al. disclose a speech processing device coupled to the processor (voice gateway 109 allows access to the web through telephone sets, page 5, paragraph 39, lines 6-8).

In regard to claim 12, Silva et al. discloses an analog telephone (108) coupled to the voice gateway (109) that accesses the World Wide Web (102). The voice gateway inherently must include an analog to digital converter to convert analog audio signal from the telephone to a digital format for the World Wide Web.

In regard to claim 13, the voice gateway (109) must also inherently include a digital to analog converter to convert digital information from the World Wide Web (102) to an analog audio signal for the telephone (108).

In regard to claim 14, Silva et al. discloses a telephony interface (telephone 108) coupled to the processor for sending and receiving audio signals to the user (page 3, paragraph 26, lines 8-9).

In regard to claim 15, Silva et al. discloses the voice application (web views) reside on a remote host (in web view database 111) and a telephony interface (telephone 108) coupled to the processor for sending and receiving audio signals to the user (page 3, paragraph 28, lines 1-3 and paragraph 26, lines 8-9).

In regard to claim 16, Silva et al. discloses the voice application resides on a remote host (web views are stored on server in web view database 111, page 3, paragraph 28, lines 2-3), and discloses the remote host is accessed via the World Wide Web (102).

Silva et al. does not explicitly disclose that processor is coupled to a TCP/IP stack, however, since all communication between the user and the remote host occurs over the World Wide Web and TCP/IP is the communication protocol used to communicate through the World Wide Web, there must inherently be a TCP/IP stack in all the devices communicating over the World Wide Web.

In regard to claim 17, Silva et al. discloses a server (voice gateway 109 and computer 103) coupled to a computer network (World Wide Web 102) including:

A processor and associated memory (a server must inherently include a processor and associated memory);

A speech processing device (voice gateway 109 allows access to the web through telephone sets, page 5, paragraph 39, lines 6-8);

A communication means coupled to the processor for sending and receiving analog audio signals to and from the user (voice gateway 109 sends and receives analog signals to and from the user through analog telephone 108, page 3, paragraph 26, lines 8-9); and

A network interface means for transmitting and receiving signals to and from a voice application on a remote host (voice gateway 109 and web view server communicate over the World Wide Web, so they must inherently include a network interface means);

Wherein the processor includes:

Means for allowing a user to access a voice application and provide input to the voice application (step 903, recorder applet records each of the user's navigation actions to a final page, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Means for creating, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application (step 906, when the user reaches a final step, the web view is saved, page 9, first column, lines 22-23); and

Means for providing the user with access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (Fig. 10, step 1003, the user is read back all the available web views page 9, paragraph 68, lines 6-10).

Silva et al. does not disclose that the voice gateway can be used to create bookmarks (web views) as well as access the bookmarks (web views are created on the computer 103 and accessed through the voice gateway 109).

Bryan et al. discloses a method that saves a bookmark (audio macro) to a data source by accepting vocal input (user speech) from a user (page 5, paragraph 64, lines 12-13, and paragraph 69).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to accept vocal input from a user to set a bookmark, as disclosed by Bryan et al., in order to allow the user to set bookmarks, in addition to accessing a voice application, entirely through a phone interface, thereby eliminating the need for a secondary device, such as a computer.

In regard to claim 18, Silva et al. discloses a means for storing one or more bookmarks (web views) of the user (web view database 111, page 3, paragraph 28, lines 1-3).

In regard to claims 19-21, Silva et al. is silent as to the medium used for storing bookmarks (web views) in a storage device (web view storage 111).

The examiner hereby takes official notice that random access memory, magnetic data storage, and optical data storage are all widely known storage mediums for computer data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. so that the storage device saved data in either random access memory, magnetic data storage, or optical data storage, since they all provide compact, quickly accessible, and long lasting storage for computer data.

In regard to claim 22, Silva discloses a voice portal server (voice gateway 109 and computer 103) coupled to a computer network (World Wide Web 102) including:

A processor (a server must inherently include a processor);

A speech processing device coupled to the processor (voice gateway 109 allows access to the web through telephone sets, page 5, paragraph 39, lines 6-8);

A communication means coupled to the processor for sending and receiving analog audio signals to and from the user (voice gateway 109 sends and receives analog signals to and from the user through analog telephone 108, page 3, paragraph 26, lines 8-9); and

A network interface means for transmitting and receiving signals to and from a voice application on a remote host (voice gateway 109 and web view server communicate over the World Wide Web, so they must inherently include a network interface means);

Wherein the processor is programmed to:

Allow a user to access a voice application and provide input to the voice application (step 903, recorder applet records each of the user's navigation actions to a final page, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Create, upon a user request, a bookmark to a location in the voice application (step 906, when the user reaches a final step, the web view is saved, page 9, first column, lines 22-23); and

Provide the user with access to the bookmark in the voice application in order to return to the bookmarked location (Fig. 10, step 1003, the user is read back all the available web views page 9, paragraph 68, lines 6-10); and

An application server (web view server) having the voice application (web view server has web view database 111, page 3, paragraph 28, lines 1-3).

Silva et al. does not disclose that the voice gateway can be used to create bookmarks (web views) as well as access the bookmarks (web views are created on the computer 103 and accessed through the voice gateway 109).

Bryan et al. discloses a method that saves a bookmark (audio macro) to a data source by accepting vocal input (user speech) from a user (page 5, paragraph 64, lines 12-13, and paragraph 69).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to accept vocal input from a user to set a bookmark, as disclosed by Bryan et al., in order to allow the user to set bookmarks, in addition to accessing a voice application, entirely through a phone interface, thereby eliminating the need for a secondary device, such as a computer.

In regard to claim 29, Silva et al. discloses:

Allowing a use to request a page of a voice application (Fig. 9, step 901);

Loading the page of the application (step 901, user initiates recording of a web view, page 8, paragraph 67, lines 3-4);

Saving a URL of the page (step 902, starting page of the web view is specified, the starting page being a web page, which must be referenced by a URL, page 9, first column, lines 2-5).

Provide to the user a prompt of the page (step 903);

Obtain a response from a user (step 903);

Saving the response from the user (step 903);

Processing the response from the user (step 903, recorder applet records all of a user's navigation actions, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Creating the bookmark to the page of the voice application if the response of the user indicates that the user desires to create the bookmark to the page (step 906, page 9, first column, lines 22-23), wherein creating the bookmark includes:

Requesting from the user a name for the bookmark (web view, which is specified by a smart bookmark, Fig. 2, 201, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 3-5);

Saving the bookmark including the name of the bookmark (smart bookmark 201), one or more responses that the user provided (step 906 saves the web view specification, which contains all of the user's navigation actions), and the URL (page 4, paragraph 36, lines 1-5).

Silva further discloses that a mechanism to report to detect and report errors to the user is needed if a page should change or become unavailable (page 5, paragraph 43).

Silva et al. does not disclose saving a checksum after loading the page of the application, or after creating the bookmark.

The examiner herby takes official notice that using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to use a checksum to detect when a stored page had changed, since, as is widely known, checksums provide a simple, fast means to detect if previously stored information has changed.

In regard to claim 30, Silva et al. discloses that when a user desires to create a bookmark (web view), the user hits a Record button. All navigation actions are recorded until the user hits the Stop button (page 3, paragraph 27).

Silva et al. does not explicitly state that if the user hit the Record button again (indicating that the user desired to load another page) the saved information is cleared.

However, since Silva et al. discloses that navigation actions are not recorded until the Record button is pressed, and that a web view is completed when the Stop button is pressed, Silva et al. strongly suggests that if the Record button were hit again, the saved information would be cleared so a new web view could be created.

In regard to claim 31, Silva et al. discloses:

A server (voice gateway 109 and computer 103) wherein the server includes:

Means for allowing a use to request a page of a voice application (Fig. 9, step 901);

Means for loading the page of the application (step 901, user initiates recording of a web view, page 8, paragraph 67, lines 3-4);

Means for saving a URL of the page (step 902, starting page of the web view is specified, the starting page being a web page, which must be referenced by a URL, page 9, first column, lines 2-5).

Means for providing to the user a prompt of the page (step 903);

Means for obtaining a response from a user (step 903);

Means for saving the response from the user (step 903);

Means for processing the response from the user (step 903, recorder applet records all of a user's navigation actions, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Means for creating the bookmark to the page of the voice application if the response of the user indicates that the user desires to create the bookmark to the page (step 906, page 9, first column, lines 22-23), wherein creating the bookmark includes:

Means for requesting from the user a name for the bookmark (web view, which is specified by a smart bookmark, Fig. 2, 201, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 3-5);

Means for saving the bookmark including the name of the bookmark (smart bookmark 201), one or more responses that the user provided (step 906 saves the web view specification, which contains all of the user's navigation actions), and the URL (page 4, paragraph 36, lines 1-5).

Silva further discloses that a mechanism to report to detect and report errors to the user is needed if a page should change or become unavailable (page 5, paragraph 43).

Silva et al. does not disclose saving a checksum after loading the page of the application, or after creating the bookmark.

The examiner herby takes official notice that using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to use a checksum to detect when a stored page had changed, since, as is widely known, checksums provide a simple, fast means to detect if previously stored information has changed.

In regard to claim 32, Silva et al. discloses that when a user desires to create a bookmark (web view), the user hits a Record button. All navigation actions are recorded until the user hits the Stop button (page 3, paragraph 27).

Silva et al. does not explicitly state that if the user hit the Record button again (indicating that the user desired to load another page) the saved information is cleared.

However, since Silva et al. discloses that navigation actions are not recorded until the Record button is pressed, and that a web view is completed when the Stop button is pressed, Silva et al. strongly suggests that if the Record button were hit again, the saved information would be cleared so a new web view could be created.

In regard to claim 33, Silva et al. discloses:

Allowing a use to request a page of a voice application (Fig. 9, step 901);

Loading the page of the application (step 901, user initiates recording of a web view, page 8, paragraph 67, lines 3-4);

Provide to the user a prompt of the page (step 903);

Obtain a response from a user (step 903);

Saving the response from the user (step 903);

Processing the response from the user (step 903, recorder applet records all of a user's navigation actions, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Creating the bookmark to the page of the voice application if the response of the user indicates that the user desires to create the bookmark to the page (step 906, page 9, first column, lines 22-23), wherein creating the bookmark includes:

In regard to claim 5 and 26, Silva et al. discloses that creating a bookmark comprises saving a modified representation of the page of the voice application (Fig. 9, step 906, web view is a clipped representation of a website, page 9, first column, lines 6-8 and lines 22-23).

Requesting from the user a name for the bookmark (web view, which is specified by a smart bookmark, Fig. 2, 201, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 3-5);

Saving the bookmark including the name of the bookmark (smart bookmark 201), one or more responses that the user provided (step 906 saves the web view specification, which contains all of the user's navigation actions), and a reference to the modified representation of the voice application (page 4, paragraph 36, lines 1-5).

Silva further discloses that a mechanism to report to detect and report errors to the user is needed if a page should change or become unavailable (page 5, paragraph 43).

Silva et al. does not disclose saving a checksum after loading the page of the application, or after creating the bookmark. Silva et al. also does not disclose that the input of the user is vocal input.

Bryan et al. discloses a method that saves a bookmark (audio macro) to a data source by accepting vocal input (user speech) from a user (page 5, paragraph 64, lines 12-13, and paragraph 69).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to accept vocal input from a user to set a bookmark, as disclosed by Bryan et al., in order to allow the user to set bookmarks, in addition to accessing a voice application, entirely through a phone interface, thereby eliminating the need for a secondary device, such as a computer.

Furthermore, the examiner herby takes official notice that using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to use a checksum to detect when a stored page had changed, since, as is widely known, checksums provide a simple, fast means to detect if previously stored information has changed.

In regard to claim 34, Silva et al. discloses that when a user desires to create a bookmark (web view), the user hits a Record button. All navigation actions are recorded until the user hits the Stop button (page 3, paragraph 27).

Silva et al. does not explicitly state that if the user hit the Record button again (indicating that the user desired to load another page) the saved information is cleared.

However, since Silva et al. discloses that navigation actions are not recorded until the Record button is pressed, and that a web view is completed when the Stop button is pressed, Silva et al. strongly suggests that if the Record button were hit again, the saved information would be cleared so a new web view could be created.

In regard to claim 35, Silva et al. discloses:

A server (voice gateway 109 and computer 103) wherein the server includes:

Means for allowing a use to request a page of a voice application (Fig. 9, step 901);

Means for loading the page of the application (step 901, user initiates recording of a web view, page 8, paragraph 67, lines 3-4);

Means for providing to the user a prompt of the page (step 903);

Means for obtaining a response from a user (step 903);

Means for saving the response from the user (step 903);

Means for processing the response from the user (step 903, recorder applet records all of a user's navigation actions, page 9, first column, lines 6-11);

Means for creating the bookmark to the page of the voice application if the response of the user indicates that the user desires to create the bookmark to the page (step 906, page 9, first column, lines 22-23), wherein creating the bookmark includes:

Means for saving a modified representation of the page of the voice application (Fig. 9, step 906, web view is a clipped representation of a website, page 9, first column, lines 6-8 and lines 22-23).

Means for requesting from the user a name for the bookmark (web view, which is specified by a smart bookmark, Fig. 2, 201, page 4, paragraph 35, lines 3-5);

Means for saving the bookmark including the name of the bookmark (smart bookmark 201), one or more responses that the user provided (step 906 saves the web view specification, which contains all of the user's navigation actions), and a reference to the modified representation of the voice application (page 4, paragraph 36, lines 1-5).

Silva further discloses that a mechanism to report to detect and report errors to the user is needed if a page should change or become unavailable (page 5, paragraph 43).

Silva et al. does not disclose saving a checksum after loading the page of the application, or after creating the bookmark. Silva et al. also does not disclose that the input of the user is vocal input.

Bryan et al. discloses a method that saves a bookmark (audio macro) to a data source by accepting vocal input (user speech) from a user (page 5, paragraph 64, lines 12-13, and paragraph 69).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to accept vocal input from a user to set a bookmark, as disclosed by Bryan et al., in order to allow the user to set bookmarks, in addition to accessing a voice application, entirely through a phone interface, thereby eliminating the need for a secondary device, such as a computer.

Furthermore, the examiner herby takes official notice that using a checksum for detecting when stored information has changed is widely known in the art.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Silva et al. to use a checksum to detect when a stored page had changed, since, as is widely known, checksums provide a simple, fast means to detect if previously stored information has changed.

In regard to claim 36, Silva et al. discloses that when a user desires to create a bookmark (web view), the user hits a Record button. All navigation actions are recorded until the user hits the Stop button (page 3, paragraph 27).

Silva et al. does not explicitly state that if the user hit the Record button again (indicating that the user desired to load another page) the saved information is cleared.

However, since Silva et al. discloses that navigation actions are not recorded until the Record button is pressed, and that a web view is completed when the Stop button is pressed, Silva et al. strongly suggests that if the Record button were hit again, the saved information would be cleared so a new web view could be created.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Kosowsky et al. (U.S. Patent 5,592,538) discloses an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system that records a macro to act as a bookmark if a user wants to reach a certain point in a voice script. Sansone et al. (U.S. Patent 6,370,238) similarly discloses recording a macro in an IVR system. Hitchings, Jr. et al. (U.S. Patent 6,594,484) discloses a system that saves scripts for an IVR system graphically. Bjurstrom et al. (U.S. Patent 6,594,348) discloses a voice browser that uses a pointer to a web page to bookmark the web page.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian L Albertalli whose telephone number is (703) 305-1817. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Talivaldis Smits can be reached on (703) 305-3011. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BLA 7/30/04

TALIVALDIS IVARS SMITS
PRIMARY EXAMINER